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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/539,789	04/03/2006	Steffen Pfeiffer	4385-051182	5011
28289	7590	09/12/2008		
THE WEBB LAW FIRM, P.C.			EXAMINER	
700 KOPPERS BUILDING				LISTVOYB, GREGORY
436 SEVENTH AVENUE			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
PITTSBURGH, PA 15219			1796	
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			09/12/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/539,789	PFEIFFER ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	GREGORY LISTVOYB	1796	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 June 2008.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 25-34 and 37-48 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 25-34 and 37-48 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 25-34, 37, 39-48 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Borner et al (WO/40564, cited in IDS, in the present Office Action this document cited with equivalent US 20040024131) herein Borner in combination with Adams et al (US 2473463, cited in the previous Office Action) (necessitated by amendment).

Borner teaches a direct synthesis process for preparing etherified melamine resin condensates wherein

- a) in the first step of the reaction, an etherified melamine resin precondensate is prepared in alcoholic solution (Methanol, see Example 1, meets the limitations of Claim 27 and Claim 28) with formaldehyde (meeting limitation of Claims 29 and 31) at temperature 20-100C (meeting the limitations of claim 34 and newly added claim 48).
- b) in at least one vaporization step (see Example 1), the concentration of the etherified melamine resin precondensate in alcoholic solution is increased, C4-C18 alcohols (C4 butanol, see Example 1).

c) in a second step of the reaction, the increased-concentration melamine resin precondensate is reacted, using a mixer (extruder, see Example 1).

Regarding claim 26, Borner teaches that after the second step of the reaction, the etherified melamine resin condensate is discharged and palletized (granulated) (see Example 2).

Regarding claims 29-30, Borner teaches a process, which takes place at pH of 6.5-9, preferably 7-8 (see line 0030).

Regarding claim 41-42, Borner teaches highly vented extruder (see Claim 9). Although Borner does not teach the details of the extruder, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art that it should have very effective vapor removal system, since harmful formaldehyde releases during the process.

Regarding Claim 43, Borner teaches addition of up to 60% of particulate additives (see line 0040).

Borner does not teach Molecular Weight of 500 to 50 000. However, the resulting resin is palletized, which suggests that its Molecular weight is at least 500.

Borner does not disclose any exact solid content after vaporization. However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skills in the art to obtain 95-99% solids in Borner's process in order to make extrusion procedure more

effective. In addition, low amount of aggressive volatiles does not create any safety, corrosion and health issues during the above step of the process

Note that Borner teaches addition of Butanol after neutralization step, which makes trans-esterification process improbable. Therefore, Borner polymer is not free from NH-CH₂-O-CH₂-NH, since methylol groups tend to react with each other.

The Borner's process has a disadvantage of releasing poisonous formaldehyde during the kneading process. In addition, product, having longer alcohol has better elasticity.

Adams teaches a process for making a fully methylated melamine-formaldehyde composition, which obtained by trans-etherification with butanol (see Examples, particularly Example 3), where first step represents methylation with a subsequent etherification. The above process is well known in the industry. It allows preventing additional polymerization of formaldehyde to paraformaldehyde. Adams teaches etherification process at pH 5.5-6.5 (see Column 4, line 65, meeting the limitations of Claim 30 and 31) at 86-91C (see Column 6, line 15, meeting the limitations of claim 34) and melamine –formaldehyde ratio of 1:3 (see Example 3, meeting the limitation of Claim 35). Adams teaches both simultaneous and sequential processes (see Examples).

Regarding Claim 33, Adams discloses a process at the presence of ion-exchange resins (see Example 3).

Regarding Claim 36, Adams teaches that increased concentration of the condensate after vaporization is 10-85%.

Regarding Claim 37, Adams teaches two step distillation (see Examples).

In reference to Claim 40, Adams teaches addition of acid –modified butanol (see Examples).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skills in the art to modify Borner's process with Adams, since it will lead to a safer process (since no poisonous gas releases during the extrusion) and create a product with better mechanical properties (i.e. elasticity). In addition, Adams's process prevents forming a by-product (polyparaformaldehyde), which can deteriorate the performance of the target composition.

Claims 38 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Borner in combination with Adams and Horacek (US 5206066) herein Horacek.

Borner teaches a direct synthesis process for preparing etherified melamine resin condensates wherein

a) in the first step of the reaction, an etherified melamine resin precondensate is prepared in alcoholic solution (Methanol, see Example 1, meets the limitations of Claim 27 and Claim 28) with formaldehyde (meeting limitation of Claim 29),

b) in at least one vaporization step (see Example 1), the concentration of the etherified melamine resin precondensate in alcoholic solution is increased, C4-C18 alcohols (C4 butanol, see Example 1).

c) in a second step of the reaction, the increased-concentration melamine resin precondensate is reacted, using a mixer (extruder, see Example 1).

Adams teaches a process for making a fully methylated melamine-formaldehyde composition, which obtained by trans-etherification with butanol (see Examples, particularly Example 3), where first step represents methylolation with a subsequent etherification.

Borner and Adams do not teach diol as etherification agent.

Horacek discloses a melamine-formaldehyde resin, modified with diol (see Abstract and Column 2, line 30), such as 1,4 butane diol.

The advantage of Horacek resin is that it exhibits low shrinkage during curing and good mechanical properties (high flexibility) (see Column 1, line 30).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skills in the art to use diols in Borner/Adams processes in order to achieve low shrinkage during curing and high flexibility.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 6/19/2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Regarding Borner, Applicant argues that in contrary to the Application examined, the reference teaches salt formation.

Examiner disagrees. In the first step of etherification the solutions of both Borner and application are etherified, since acid catalyzed esterification (see Example 1 of Borner and claims 30 and 32 of the Application). In addition, neutralization step, providing by Borner is not prohibited by claim 25 as it written.

Regarding Adams, applicant argues that complete transesterification is not achievable by the reference.

This is incorrect. In claim 1 Adams claims that "substantially complete replacement of the methyl groups of the methyhylated melamine –formaldehyde reaction product with primary butyl groups". Therefore, transesterification is completed due to high excess of butanol in the mixture.

Applicant argues that in contrary to Adams it is preferably to obtain solid mixture.

Examiner notes that Adams used as a secondary reference, which is curing the deficiencies of Borner's process. Borner teaches distillation step with following granulation and extrusion.

Regarding Horacek Applicant argues that the Reference uses very strong – toluene sulfonic acid, which leads to uncontrollable molecular weight.

This is incorrect. First, amount of the acid is very low (0.1-1%) (see Column 3, line 10). Second, Horacek does not exclude another acidic catalyst, stating that “usual catalysts can be added”.

Applicant argues that Horacek uses melamine to formaldehyde ratio of 1 to (5-6), whereas Applicant uses ratio of 1 to (2-4).

However, Horacek is a secondary reference , which modifies Borner providing exhibits low shrinkage during curing and good mechanical properties (high flexibility).

Primary reference teaches 1:2 ratio, which meets the limitations of Claim 25.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to GREGORY LISTVOYB whose telephone number is (571)272-6105. The examiner can normally be reached on 10am-7pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Vasu Jagannathan can be reached on 571-272-1119. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Rabon Sergent/

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